In regard to registration of documents at private residences, the Member said that, though certain persons, by reason of physical infirmity or exemption granted by the Government, were entitled to get the registering officers to attend at their residence for the purpose of accepting or recording the admission of the execution of documents, other persons, not so entitled, though residing with the applicants were being compelled to go to the Sub-Registry office for recording their admissions in respect of those very documents. Further, he said that if the day on which the application for attendance at a private residence was made happened to be a holiday, registration could, according to the present Rules, be completed only on the next working day. The Member, therefore, suggested that the registering officers might, in the course of their attendence at a private residence, be permitted to accept for registration the documents of all the persons residing there irrespective of sex or status.

Dewan's reply.—The Member's observations in regard to registration at private residence will be looked into.

With regard to the Perumpavur Magistrate holding court till late in the evening, the District Magistrate will be asked to instruct that Magistrate to close his court at the normal hour laid down by the rules.

39. Transfer of civil decrees direct from the Devicolam Munsiff's Court to the British Indian Courts.

Mr. A. J. Wright (Member, Kannan Devan Planters' Association) stated that Mr. G. W. Cole had already requested at the eighteenth session of the Assembly that the Devicolam District Munsiff's Court might be empowered to transfer civil decrees direct to British Indian Courts instead of through the Parur District Court, as was the present procedure, since the latter procedure caused inordinate delay, thereby enabling judgment debtors to remove their funds and properties beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. He said that his object in renewing the representation was to ascertain how the matter stood at present.

Dewan's reply.—Mr. Cole brought this matter up at the last session of the Assembly. The following is what I find in the Notification of the Government of India, dated the 10th December, 1885, on the subject.

"The decrees of the Courts of the Travancore State may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts in British India; but when the decree sent to a court in British India for execution is a decree of the court of a Munsiff, the documents mentioned in Section 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure should bear the countersignature of the Judge of the Zillah Court to which the court of the Munsiff is subordinate".

I am sorry we cannot modify this.

Member.—I understand the position.

40. Difficulties experienced by the public in civil courts and the remedies therefor.

Mr. Narayanaru Krishnaru (Member, Jenmi, Trivandrum Division) represented the difficulties experienced by the public in civil courts. He suggested that the plaintiffs might be asked to file in court a true copy of the plaint so that it might be given to the defendants, that the rule regarding the attestation of summonses issued to defendants by the proverthicars of the *pakuthies* in which they resided might be strictly enforced, and that the defendants might be allowed sufficient time to file their written statements. Referring to the difficulties of defendants on whom summonses were not served sufficiently early, the Member suggested that the courts might be directed to grant one or two adjournments with a view to facilitate the filing of written statements. He then referred to the delays in the framing of issues and the subsequent haste to close the cases, which resulted in insufficient time being allowed to the parties to let in evidence and in the shabby disposal of long-pending cases. Great were the hardships to which parties and witnesses were being put, owing to the posting of too many cases for a single day and the consequent necessity to send away witnesses without examination. He suggested that the courts might be directed to send away the witnesses who were not likely to be examined, after marking their attendance. In regard to commission fees, the

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